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WEDDED BUT DRY — Vietnamese 'boat people' jamming Kong's Kai Tak refugee camp. The British colony is struggling to accommodate nearly 50,000 refugees who have made the risky South China Sea crossing in recent months.

Carter Names Jordan As His Chief of Staff

Rise to Full Power For Trusted Aide

Resignation Offers Are Being Weighed

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP) — At 3 p.m. yesterday, it was Hamilton Jordan who was the man on the phone with the entire Cabinet — standing beside his desk as he talked, wearing a pinstripe suit that will be his born-again accoutrement, and telling the Cabinet that the White House was going to announce that they had all offered to resign.

At 3:15 p.m., it was Hamilton Jordan who was the man at the head of the table in the Roosevelt Room, telling the White House senior staffers that the Cabinet had just offered to resign, and perhaps they all should as well.

"Today was the day that Hamilton Jordan took charge," said one of President Carter's closest advisers.

He even will have the title that Mr. Carter had long not deigned to confer. He will be the official chief of staff.

WASHINGTON, July 18 — President Carter today appointed Hamilton Jordan as White House chief of staff, but there was no word on the future of the members of his Cabinet who offered en masse to resign.

In elevating Mr. Jordan to chief of staff, Mr. Carter gave overall responsibility for White House operations to one deputy for the first time in the president's 30 months in office.

The move was the first since the announcement yesterday that Mr. Carter's entire Cabinet and his chief staff aides had submitted their resignations as Mr. Carter continued an effort to bolster his troubled presidency. The resignation offers had been requested.

The president met during the day with a number of aides and with at least one member of the Cabinet on which of his Cabinet and senior staff people he will retain. A decision is expected by this weekend, the White House said.

There was no indication that Mr. Carter had spoken to any of the three Cabinet members whose resignations the president is considered most likely to accept — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. Attorney General Griffin Bell may leave soon but he has said for some time that he planned to do so.



Jody Powell



Hamilton Jordan

Massacre or Circus?

U.S. Cabinet Shuffle Puzzles Europeans

PARIS, July 18 (AP) — Europeans looked at President Carter's Cabinet shuffle today and saw many things — an election facelift, a crisis, a carefully planned "Tuesday Massacre," and "Circus Carter" without a net.

There was some confusion about just what was going on.

On the London gold market, where the price soared above \$300 an ounce for the first time in history, one foreign exchange dealer said, "It looks like they're deserting a sinking ship."

Evidently, he did not understand that Mr. Carter had sought his Cabinet members' resignations.

In Rome, the Socialist-leaning newspaper La Repubblica bannered: "A sensational announcement from Washington reveals the gravity of the energy crisis. Carter's government resigns."

Actually, President Carter's Cabinet did not resign — an act which in Europe would be far more serious. There it usually would mean a change in government.

Mr. Carter's Cabinet officers and chief aides offered their resignations for the president to accept or reject as he wishes. A number, notably Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, are expected to remain.

In Norway, the independent

Oslo newspaper Verdens Gang wrote: "Circus Carter is on. The completely new and unknown acts in American history."

"It is a balance act without safety net. Hamilton Jordan is the circus director. . . . Unless Carter follows up this dramatic opening of this show and changes several ministers and assistants, it may be seen as a sign of weakness. The danger is that the newly awakened lion will fall flat."

Another Oslo newspaper, Dagbladet, saw a move "planned carefully by Carter himself and his closest confidants. The aim was to give Carter free hands to establish a new government without troublesome elements he has wanted to get rid of for a long time. At the same time it should give the people a picture of Carter as the vigorous and action-filled president."

Dagbladet called it "an historic clean-out in the White House" — and offered the label, "the Tuesday Massacre."

Tass said that "political observers believe the resignation of the U.S. Cabinet has been caused in large measure by the grave difficulties encountered by the administration in the field of economy and is, in particular, connected with the aggravation of the energy crisis."

A new guessing game was on: who among the 34 Cabinet members and senior White House staffers was staying, who was leaving and why did it happen?

It was clear, from various reports, however, that the official family did not desert the president; they sought to help him in his proclaimed task of giving his troubled administration a new, more efficient look as presidential election year 1980 approaches.

Security Team intact

High-ranking administration officials, apparently in an effort to reassure foreign governments, said that the so-called national security team of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, will remain intact. It was not known whether Andrew Young, ambassador to the United Nations, will remain, although observers believed that Mr. Carter will retain Mr. Young, a close friend and early supporter among black Americans.

In announcing the almost-unprecedented request for a mass resignation, coming not at the end of a presidential term, which is traditional, but 18 months before that point, White House press secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Carter would consider the offers "carefully and expeditiously."

News reports of the move, which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dollar Slides; Gold Hits \$300

LONDON, July 18 (IHT) — The dollar continued its steep slide today although profit-taking and heavy central bank support slowed its descent, dealers said. The price of gold soared to over \$300 an ounce.

Some dealers predicted that the dollar will remain under pressure unless U.S. interest rates are raised or the Carter administration takes further action to conserve energy such as decontrolling gasoline prices.

Story on Page 3

Nicaragua Fighting Continues Somoza Successor Hangs Onto Office

By Joe Frazier

MANAGUA, July 18 (AP) — Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo-Nicaragua today, saying that he recalled because the United States had not given the new government back on an agreement to return power to the rebel junta.

President Anastasio Somoza Debenedictis, who had been in power since 1974, was deposed in a coup in July 1979. He fled to the United States, where he is now living.

Pezzullo-Nicaragua said that he recalled because the United States had not given the new government back on an agreement to return power to the rebel junta.

The sources in San Jose said that the three junta members planned to declare Leon the provisional capital of Nicaragua. They said that one of the two other junta members, guerrilla leader Moises Hassan Morales, was in Masaya, in southern Nicaragua, and the other member, Daniel Ortega Sarmiento, was in another Nicaraguan city held by the rebels. They said that the three junta members would send for the two men as soon as the government was set up in Leon.

Including Leon and Masaya, the Sandinistas control 26 cities and towns ringing Managua.

Mr. Urcuyo, a Somoza man elected president by members of Congress early on Tuesday after the dictator resigned, had been expected to step down as soon as the junta flew from Costa Rica to Managua. Instead he called on the rebels in a broadcast to lay down their arms, and aides said that he planned to serve the rest of Gen. Somoza's term, until Dec. 1 next year. The new commander of the National Guard, Lt. Col. Federico Mejia, told the troops to redouble their efforts "in the current fight."

Urcuyo will be responsible for the bloodbath that is going to follow if he does not turn power over to the new government," said Manuel Espinoza, a junta spokesman in San Jose.

U.S. Concern

The U.S. State Department expressed "grave concern" over Mr. Urcuyo's stand. It said that it would "contradict understandings reached with the Somoza government and with Mr. Urcuyo himself, and deny the Nicaraguan people this historic opportunity for peace and reconciliation."

Interviewed in Miami, Gen. Somoza said he believed that Mr. Urcuyo was the only member of the White

House who was the man on the phone with the entire Cabinet — standing beside his desk as he talked, wearing a pinstripe suit that will be his born-again accoutrement, and telling the Cabinet that the White House was going to announce that they had all offered to resign.

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"Today was the day that Hamilton Jordan took charge," said one of President Carter's closest advisers.

He even will have the title that Mr. Carter had long not deigned to confer. He will be the official chief of staff.

Grim OECD Report Sees Little Progress For Industrialized West in Coming Year

By Axel Krause

PARIS, July 18 (IHT) — In a grim midyear report, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says that major industrial economies will grow slowly — or not at all — over the next year, with scant prospects for halting increases in unemployment or inflation.

"There is hardly cause for jubilation," said John Fay, OECD's director for economics, who presented the report released here today. In a set of hurriedly updated numbers and conclusions contained in a brief summary, OECD took account of the impact of the most recent oil-price hikes.

The major points:

- GNP growth in the 24-nation area will fall to about 2 percent or less in the next 12 months — a slip from a 3 1/2 percent growth rate during the first half of 1979 and from OECD's earlier forecast of 2 1/2 percent.
- Prevailing inflation levels in the OECD area will be pushed up

by a percentage point — to an annual combined rate of about 10 percent in the second half of 1979. If wages rise "in sympathy," OECD further warns, the rate could go higher next year. The OECD's previous 8 1/2 percent inflation scenario for the next twelve months has also become obsolete, officials added.

- By the first half of 1980, unemployment among OECD's labor force of 300 million will have reached about 6 percent, up sharply from the 5.2 percent, 1979's first quarter — a rate of increase in line with OECD expectations for the first half of 1980.
- The revised accounting shows that OECD's balance of payments is likely to move into a substantial combined deficit of about \$40 billion in the remainder of this year, rather than the \$20 billion forecast earlier. But this total may fall to \$30 billion in the first part of 1980 if, as OECD expects, oil-revenue-enriched OPEC countries boost imports from the industrialized world.

Commenting glumly on OECD's slim, 2-percent-or-less growth prospects, Mr. Fay warned that the organization makes "no allowance whatever for any possible deterioration of business or consumer confidence that could take place; if it does, we would be pushed further into recessionary conditions."

Meantime, developing countries that do not produce significant

amounts of energy will be particularly hard-hit, says the OECD report. The agency's revised estimate shows that those countries' annual oil bill is likely to be increased by about \$3 billion.

Even before the recent oil-price hikes, OECD calculations were pessimistic. They showed that the combined trade deficit of developing countries was expected to widen by \$10-\$15 billion — to a record \$40-\$50 billion — this year, well above from last year's deficit of \$36.5 billion.

Few Alternatives

Not surprisingly, the picture for OECD countries is far brighter. OECD's most recent estimates show that its combined balance of payments surplus for 1980 will more than double — to at least \$75 billion from the currently estimated \$31 billion and up from \$5.9 billion last year.

"What are our alternatives?" Mr. Fay mused during a briefing yesterday at OECD headquarters. He (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Survivors Still Crossing the Unending Bridge at Chappaquiddick

In the Trauma of 'Irresponsibility,' Kennedy Finds Font of Resolve

By Robert Blair Kaiser

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy reaffirmed yesterday that he believed he acted irrationally and irresponsibly in the aftermath of a fatal automobile accident at Chappaquiddick Island 10 years ago today. But he said he did not believe that his performance then that he could not meet the pressures of the presidency if he chose to run.

In the first detailed interview he has granted in five years on the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, Sen. Kennedy said he addressed himself directly to an issue that has preoccupied politicians and the press ever since the accident — whether the events at Chappaquiddick represented a fatal blow to any presidential hopes he might have.

In the interview, Sen. Kennedy said that his actions in driving the automobile off a bridge — which resulted in Miss Kopechne's death — and his failure to report the accident promptly, had been "irrational and irresponsible, and they were

actions for which I take full and complete responsibility."

But he said he did not believe the tragedy on Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts on July 18, 1969, posed the same kinds of tests that he had met in 17 years in the Senate and that he would face if chosen president. He said he had met the issues of war and peace in public life since Chappaquiddick and has "felt no hesitancy about involving myself in them and taking stands on many of them."

Scaled in a high-backed colonial chair in his Senate office, Sen. Kennedy swept by emotion and occasionally described the 10-year trauma. Though his recollections were largely the same as his earlier testimony, he disclosed for the first time that he had ordered two longtime friends who were with him that night, Joseph Gargan and Paul Markham, not to report the accident to the police, "because I was the responsible person in the accident and I felt I should report it."

He also firmly rejected the suggestion that a new inquiry into Chappaquiddick would lay to rest any of the doubts about the incident.

Though Sen. Kennedy, the 47-year-old Massachusetts Democrat, has stated that he is not a candidate for the presidency, it became clear in the conversation that he is willing to deal with Chappaquiddick in a new way.



Mary Jo Kopechne



Sen. Edward Kennedy

'Simple, Back-Porch' Kopechne Mourn Only Child 10 Years Later

By Howard Blum

SWIFTWATER, PA., July 18 (NYT) — The front door of the Kopechne home does not open easily; the hinges move reluctantly after years of little use.

"We're simple, back-porch people," Gwen Kopechne explained with an apologetic smile as she struggled with the door of the house in the Poconos. "We don't have many front-door visitors."

For the past decade these "back-porch people" have lived, in the words of Joseph Kopechne, "with a private tragedy that has thrown us into the intense pressure of the national spotlight."

And last week, for what they said was the final time and with their lawyer present, they agreed to speak about that tragedy with a front-door visitor.

In a rambling, two-hour conversation held five days before the 10th anniversary of the death of their daughter, Mary Jo, who drowned July 18, 1969, when a car driven by Sen. Edward Kennedy plunged off Dyke Bridge on Chap-

paquiddick Island in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Kopechne made the following comments:

- While they believe that Sen. Kennedy, in two private interviews within a year of their daughter's death, "more or less" told them what happened, they still feel that they "don't know the whole story."
- They believe that two of the men who attended the cookout that evening — Joseph Gargan, a cousin of the senator, and Paul Markham, a former United States attorney — are "morally guilty" of "not doing all they could to rescue our daughter."
- They are highly critical of the inquest held by the state of Massachusetts into the death of their daughter, terming the judge's performance "poor" and the district attorney "stupid," and saying of the entire process, "Every time anyone was on the verge of a good question, he backed off."
- Since their daughter's funeral, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

'Simple, Back-Porch' Kopechne Mourn Only Child 10 Years Later

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- Since their daughter's funeral, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

News Analysis

U.S. Guided the Somozas, First to Last

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, July 18 (NYT) — The resignation of the president of Nicaragua, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, marks the end of a 46-year family dynasty that was installed and sustained by the United States and finally undermined with its help.

Over the years, secured in power by unwavering loyalty to Washington, the Somoza family was able to turn Nicaragua into its personal fiefdom, growing enormously rich while smothering all opposition in the name of fighting communism.

In the end, however, the dynasty had outlived its usefulness. Installed to bring stability to Nicaragua, it became the catalyst of instability: given power in part to neutralize the nationalist guerrilla, Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino, it was on the way to defeat by his political heirs, the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

When the United States stepped in once again to define Nicaragua's political destiny, it virtually obliged Gen. Somoza to withdraw and, in return, it put pressure on the guerrillas and their five-member provisional junta to accept a moderate political settlement.

Deep Involvement

Embarrassed to be seen intervening so openly in the internal crisis, American officials were as eager to deny that they were imposing a solution on Nicaragua as they were to deny that they had been to disclaim responsibility for both the excesses and the longevity of the Somoza dynasty. Yet so deeply has the United States been involved in Nicaraguan politics throughout this century that it seemed almost inconceivable, to both Nicaraguans and Americans, that Washington should not play a major role in shaping a settlement of the armed conflict.

As early as 1909 the United States intervened to support a coup

Somoza Aide Keeps Office

(Continued from Page 1)

Urcuyo decided to continue in office to secure the safety of persons who wanted to leave Nicaragua, and to save them from Sandinista firing squads.

Gen. Somoza flew to his palatial estate in Miami Beach, Fla., on Tuesday. He told a news conference that he "was thrown out by an international conspiracy that has a majority of Communists and desires Nicaragua to be a Communist country."

Gen. Somoza, who is 53, said that he hoped to return to the country his family ruled for 42 years. "Maybe not as head of the government, because I am too controversial a person, but I will be back as a politician."

The Sandinista junta said that it would ask for Gen. Somoza's extradition to stand trial for crimes against the people. The State Department said that it would not comment until extradition was requested officially.

The Rise to Full Power For Trusted Carter Aide

(Continued from Page 1)

House staff that Mr. Carter permitted to attend.

From that point on, Mr. Jordan assumed a pivotal role in the day's events. Mr. Jordan told the Cabinet members that the White House was going to put out a statement on the matter. He read it to them. And he went on to tell them the posture the White House assistants would be taking in any other conversations with members of the public or the press.

Then he hung up the phone and walked a few steps along the corridor to the Roosevelt Room, where the senior staff had assembled at his order.

Mr. Jordan comes easily to the role of chief of staff, because he has in many ways been functioning as chief ever since April of last year — the time Mr. Carter went to Camp David and came back resolved to whip the Cabinet and subcommittee into line, to be a leader and make everything work.

Mr. Carter curbed the independence of the Cabinet back then — and he counted on Mr. Jordan to bring the subcommittee under White House discipline. So there were a series of meetings — at 3 p.m. every Wednesday — at which Mr. Jordan would preside over the senior staff and representatives from each Cabinet department.

"Either Ham or [his aide] Tim Kraft would have a horror story each week," a source recalled. One was when Mr. Jordan complained that an Agriculture Department aide had drafted a piece of sugar legislation for congressmen that was contrary to the administration's position. A department aide interrupted Mr. Jordan to say that Mr. Jordan just "didn't understand" that this often was done. Mr. Jordan exploded, according to a White House aide who was there.

"That just indicates the scope of the problem," he said, "that someone thinks he can sit here and tell the president's No. 1 aide that he does not understand."

Mr. Carter and those closest to him know that the public has come to know the name Hamilton Jordan largely through several incidents — which Mr. Jordan has denied — about his peering down the gown of the wife of an Egyptian ambassador; another about a barroom dispute involving a woman and

d'état against Gen. Jose Santos Zelaya, author of "liberal reform." The move resulted in a civil war between liberals and conservatives that led Washington to send a Marine detachment three years later; it remained until 1925.

No sooner had it been withdrawn than new conflict erupted between liberals and conservatives. The Marines were back within a year "to protect American lives and property" and to organize a trace.

First Vietnam

One liberal, Gen. Sandino, refused to lay down his arms and took on the interventionist forces. The ensuing guerrilla war has been described as America's first Vietnam; with young Americans dying for an obscure cause far from home, the intervention was strongly opposed by liberals. The Marines withdrew from Nicaragua in 1933.

To ensure continuing "stability," though, the Marines organized a "nonpartisan constabulary" called the National Guard, and shortly before they pulled out in January 1933 an English-speaking, pro-American officer, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Garcia, was selected to be its first director. That marked the founding of the dynasty.

Gen. Somoza rapidly consolidated his position. Gen. Sandino, persuaded to disarm his troops, was assassinated in February 1934 on orders of Gen. Somoza. Two years later the director of the National Guard overthrew the president, Juan B. Sacasa, and, in 1937, was himself elected to the office. Washington did not disapprove.

Formal Trappings

Like his two sons, Luis and Anastasio, who succeeded him in office, Gen. Somoza was always eager to maintain such formal trappings of democracy as elections. On occasion the family surrendered the presidency to puppets, but it never let go of the National Guard. After the father was assassinated in 1956 and Luis took over as president, Anastasio inherited the real power, the National Guard.

The old general's sons were unlike. Both were educated in the United States, but while Luis was a skilled businessman and a moderately liberal politician, Anastasio was trained at West Point to be the hard-line guardian of the dynasty. As a result there was more political freedom and even some social reform during Luis Somoza's presidency between 1956 and 1963. During the ensuing puppet presidency of Rene Schickel, the second Gen. Somoza ruled from his National Guard post until he assumed the office himself in 1967 shortly before his elder brother died of a heart attack.

While the National Guard was the base of the family's power, that power was exercised as much in the economy as in politics. By the early 1970s the Somoza business empire, benefiting from every imaginable official privilege, had grown to be worth close to \$500 million. Included were an airline, a shipping line, a newspaper, radio and television stations, vehicle distributors, concrete, cement, tobacco and textile enterprises, a port and 30 percent

of the tillable land in a country of 2.5 million people.

Washington smiled benevolently on the economic and political hegemony. The Somozas had always carefully cultivated friends in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill, and they proved their loyalty to successive administrations. In 1954 they supported a United States-backed coup to oust a left-leaning Guatemalan government; in 1961 the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba was launched from Nicaragua; in 1965 Nicaragua endorsed the American role in the Dominican Republic by sending troops to Santo Domingo. Never reluctant to interfere in neighboring countries, the Somozas served as a bulwark against communism throughout Central America.

At home the dynasty was never seriously challenged. In 1962 the Sandinista National Liberation Front was founded, taking its name from Sandino and its revolutionary model from Fidel Castro, but for more than a decade it made no headway. Other opposition groups staged unsuccessful rebellions and invasions in the 1950s and 1960s. The Somozas felt confident enough to allow a strident opposition newspaper, *La Prensa*, to publish daily.

The 1972 earthquake that destroyed downtown Managua opened the first crack in the facade. Although the country was temporarily being run by a three-member junta, Anastasio Somoza assumed control of "reconstruction" and foreign assistance, insuring maximum benefits for his interests and his sons.

The Sandinistas, reappearing dramatically in December 1974, seized a group of prominent officials as hostages during a Christmas party and exchanged them for a dozen political prisoners. Back in the presidency, Gen. Somoza responded angrily by imposing martial law and press censorship and by unleashing his soldiers against suspected guerrillas.

During the next three years corruption and repression spawned the unusual alliance between businessmen and guerrillas against the dictatorship. Evidence that the president's ambitious 27-year-old son, Lt. Col. Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, was being groomed for power gave impetus to the drive to end the dynasty. Finally, with the Carter administration in office, Washington began denouncing violations of human rights here.

Over the past 21 months Gen. Somoza slowly lost control of the country. But with the National Guard standing firmly beside him, he hung on tenaciously through mounting guerrilla activity, two business stoppages, a popular insurrection and an American-led mediation effort aimed at persuading him to step down.

His resilience merely added thousands of volunteers to the guerrilla ranks and led even conservative businessmen and politicians to accept the "armed struggle" as the only way of forcing the dictator out. Several nearby governments, notably those of Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, also began aiding the Sandinistas.

When the guerrillas' final offensive began May 28, the dynasty was isolated at home and abroad. After three weeks of warfare, as it became apparent that the National Guard was slowly being defeated, the Carter administration concluded that Gen. Somoza had to resign as soon as possible to forestall an outright Sandinista victory.

To the end Gen. Somoza, though embittered by what he described as Washington's ingratitude, remained loyal to the United States. Not only did he accept the suggestion that he step down, but he agreed to remain in office until United States officials could negotiate an agreement with the guerrilla-led opposition. Finally he was told he could resign. Yesterday morning Gen. Somoza and his family, with several dozen close aides, flew to Miami.

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Little OECD Progress Seen In Agency Midyear Report

(Continued from Page 1)

concluded, as does the 163-page report, that there are not many.

He warned that major industrialized countries should be "extremely cautious" in either stimulating their economies (thereby risking further inflation) or in deliberately dampening activity to cushion the impact of oil-price hikes, which could worsen the economic slowdown.

"Moves of this sort in either direction would be self-defeating," he said, reflecting the difficulties that OECD governments are having in developing new economic strategies.

Sharp contrasts among member countries' performances, moreover, are reflected in the assessments. Based on freshly updated projections, country-by-country GNP expansion patterns in the next 12 months should look as follows:

• U.S. GNP growth will be zero — no expansion whatever. That estimate is down from a 1½ percent growth scenario previously envisioned by OECD for the second half of 1980.

Japan, still a bright spot, will have GNP growth of around 4 or possibly even 6 percent in the next 12 months, Mr. Fay said.

West German growth prospects for the period remain essentially unchanged — around 3 percent, according to OECD estimates.

• France's GNP expansion will, however, average "a little over 2 percent" by the first half of next year, representing a decline from the 3 percent rate OECD had projected.

• Britain is approaching stagna-

Impact on Communist Bloc

PARIS, July 18 (IHT) — The Communist world will not escape the impact of the latest OPEC oil hikes nor the slowdown of major industrialized Western economies, the OECD reported today.

In its report, the agency said that this year and next, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China will try cutting their combined trade deficit with the 24-nation OECD by around \$2 billion to an annual rate of \$9 billion. That compares with an estimated deficit of around \$10 billion posted in 1978, OECD said.

Although China is expected to increase its OECD imports next year, the Soviet Union and its allies are expected to take the opposite approach. "Policies of Comecon countries still seem to be directed toward reducing their unfavorable balance with OECD countries, with the emphasis on reducing imports from the OECD countries where possible," the report said.

Knowledgeable observers said that both the Soviet Union and China are also under increasing pressure to conserve energy and to offset the effects of OPEC oil hikes, passed along through imports from the West, plus mounting inflation in their own economies.



OLDEST, YOUNGEST — Louise Weiss of France, at 86 the European Parliament's oldest member, sits in Strasbourg with Sile De Valera, 25, youngest member and granddaughter of late Irish President Eamon De Valera.

Britain to Slash Aid 38% To Depressed Industries

LONDON, July 18 (NYT) — In the first of a series of moves to reduce state involvement with industry, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government yesterday disclosed plans to cut its aid to companies in depressed areas by 38 percent during the next three years.

The plan, carrying out Tory campaign pledges, calls for lower subsidies to British and foreign companies investing in many areas of

Opposition Chief Charged to Seek Cabinet in India

NEW DELHI, July 18 (NYT) — President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy today asked the leader of India's second-largest party to try to form a government to end the crisis that began with the resignation of Prime Minister Morarji Desai on Sunday.

After three days of constant deliberations with political leaders, Mr. Reddy summoned Yeshwant Chavan, the leader of an 80-member parliamentary bloc of Congress Party members who have sought to stand off from former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Former Foreign Minister Chavan had introduced the no-confidence motion that Mr. Desai evaded by resigning.

Observers saw little chance that Mr. Chavan could assemble majority backing. A frequent view was that, by offering the opportunity to him, Mr. Reddy sought to increase mounting pressure on other parties to end their internal bickering. The choice of Mr. Chavan was also viewed as a means of pressuring Mr. Desai to relinquish his leadership of the Janata Party.

Mr. Desai, 83, has clung to the post and to the notion that as leader of the parliamentary group that remains the single largest party, he should be given a chance to form a new government and thus succeed himself. Mr. Reddy has rejected this view.

In a letter that he gave Mr. Chavan, Mr. Reddy said he believed that as the opposition leader who moved the motion of no-confidence, it was Mr. Chavan's "moral duty" to try to form a stable government. Observers remarked that if all efforts to reassemble a majority fail, Mr. Reddy would have to dissolve Parliament and call elections that would probably benefit only Mrs. Gandhi.

Carter Tells OAU U.S. Backs Black Majority Rule

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 18 (UPI) — President Carter, in a telegram to Afro-Arab leaders, said today that the United States was committed to majority rule throughout southern Africa.

Mr. Carter sent the message to the 16th annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity and said his administration "supports the commitment to majority rule throughout southern Africa."

Only 20 heads of state from the 49-member nations attended the meeting.

During the sessions, Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri broke the OAU tradition against public attack on African nations by criticizing Tanzania's invasion of Uganda.

With Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere sitting in the conference hall, Mr. Nimeiri said Tanzania violated OAU principles by interfering in the internal affairs of Uganda. Mr. Nimeiri stressed he was not defending former Ugandan President Idi Amin.

Responding to Mr. Nimeiri's speech, Mr. Nyerere said, "My only criticism is that he would like to see in the dock not the aggressor, but the victim."

Britain to Slash Aid 38% To Depressed Industries

LONDON, July 18 (NYT) — In the first of a series of moves to reduce state involvement with industry, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government yesterday disclosed plans to cut its aid to companies in depressed areas by 38 percent during the next three years.

The plan, carrying out Tory campaign pledges, calls for lower subsidies to British and foreign companies investing in many areas of

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Spurred by U.S. Example

Japan Weighs Alternative-Energy Fund

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, July 18 (NYT) — Spurred by the U.S. example, Japan is considering plans for investing up to \$11.6 billion by 1990 in alternative energy sources, officials here said yesterday.

The plans, prepared by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, call for annual spending of \$920 million on coal, solar and nuclear energy to reduce Japan's dependence on oil.

Japan is the second largest importer of oil after the United States. Oil accounts for 75 percent of the energy consumed here; more than 99 percent of it is imported, mostly from the Middle East.

There is no indication when the plan will be presented to Premier Masayoshi Ohira or to the Cabinet, officials said. But the media have backed the proposals strongly. "We need gigantic investments in the development and subsequent practical use of new energy sources," the Mainichi Shimbun said yesterday.

The plan's broad outlines:

- Biggest investment, backed by loans and bond-issue guarantees, in overseas coal mines, of which Japan has already about 20, mostly in Australia.

- Creation of a corporation, one of whose tasks would be the promotion of investment in foreign coal mines through loans and bond issues.

- Development of technology for the gasification and liquefaction of coal and for solar energy. The government may aid industry by direct subsidies or by low-interest loans.

- Promotion of water reactors and nuclear fuel recycling facilities. The government plans to grant subsidies for new nuclear power plant sites.

"The Japanese are moving in broadly the same direction as us," said a U.S. Embassy official, "but their research and development ef-

forts in energy have so far been small by comparison with ours.

"Whereas the United States already invests \$1 billion a year in coal research alone, the Japanese spend only about \$40 million a year on their main alternative-energy program, the Sunshine Project started after the last oil crisis in 1973," he said.

Collaboration

The project provides for investment in a range of alternative-energy sources; it was announced with fanfare five years ago, but a budget squeeze prevented expansion of its scope.

Japan also plans to collaborate with the United States and West Germany in research on coal

liquefaction. But, said a U.S. official, "the Japanese, like the Germans, look forward to a future from our research. They are a hurry to duplicate the work been plowing ahead with for years."

The parallel between U.S. and U.S. ideas on how to use oil impasse is striking, Japan, to set up an equivalent of Carter's proposed Energy Corporation, to push for search and channel funds.

So far Japan has curbed consumption by allowing a station prices to rise by no percent since April — to a \$2.60 a gallon. But officials rule out the possibility that Chira may, like Mr. Carter, stand by arrangements for rail

Bergland Sees Fuel Supply Adequate for Farms to '8

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT) — President Carter's new energy proposals will not hinder the growing or distribution of the United States' food this year or next, "though there won't be a gallon of diesel fuel to spare," Bob Bergland, the secretary of agriculture, said yesterday.

Supplies of diesel fuel, essential for the operation of farm tractors and combines, had been adequate at planting time and would remain so as this year's crops are harvested during the next four months, Mr. Bergland said.

"But we're going to get by just barely," he said. "There also should be just enough middle distillate fuels to assure that harvested crops get to the processors and the livestock gets to the packers."

Mr. Bergland said that Agriculture Department field offices, located in virtually every county in the nation, were monitoring diesel supplies continuously. "If we find shortages developing, state reserves can be used, in a matter of hours, to handle them," he said.

Mr. Carter's efforts to force fuel conservation, he said, could make some modest changes in farmers' living styles. "With the price of fuel rising so fast, there's new interest in minimum tillage, in how they can

run a farm without going over the ground and weat out," he said. "This was something most farmers had ignored, as they could get all the fuel they wanted at relatively cheap prices. He also said he hoped that their wives would cut "frivolous" driving to town, their trips with neighbors they have to go in for food a ples."

Mr. Bergland held to his men's latest assumption: a percent increase in food prices this year, saying the discrepancy been cast on foot.

Also, he did not expect increased grain sales to the Union to push up wheat prices and "excite undue inflation." This year's wheat crop, he said, while it was too close to a record 2 billion bushels, there was an unforeseen disaster, it should be big, barely enough to meet all the he said.

Jordan Gets A Key Post

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently was mistaken as the government of the president sent gold, silver and the dollar driving out exchanges. The stock market into decline today. Haricam came from Capitol Hill. I think the president is nuts. Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn. just a continuation of the operation. It is the president's Cabinet, that the American people have lost confidence in."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Texas, declared presidential said that the resignation offer "was a serious problem, that has a serious problem, that has a serious problem."

And Rep. Paul Simon, said it gives Mr. Carter a gracefully fire several people the potential liability is that project an appearance of in-

It was learned that Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus was not in to see Mr. Carter before Andrus left Washington speaking engagement in Salt Lake City. Mr. Andrus was expected to travel on to California — an indication that the press occasional fishing partner is trouble.

Robert Strauss, Carter's East pacemaker and a close troubleshooter who has given political advice to the president, said he "wouldn't be surprised" to see a quick announcement on Mr. Jordan's future.

Georgians Meet

Mr. Carter's formal schedule only his routine, daily meetings with Mr. Byrd and Moore, his congressional chief. But the president conferred with Mr. Jordan, Powell and Stuart Eizenstat, a domestic policy assistant. He is among the group of Georgia. Mr. Carter placed on a fast track, said an official. Those unannounced meetings, unusual on Mr. Carter's schedule with the staff shuffling, learned.

Mr. Carter, who in the past has been known to agonize over personnel problems, was believed to be moving quickly on a fast track, said an official who asked not to be identified.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill Mass., who was briefed by Mr. Jordan yesterday, said it was that "somebody has to step in. He said he urged the White House to 'not to mess up' in making changes. Rep. O'Neill left doubt that some leading administration officials will be leaving."

"When you have a lot of that aren't happening, something got to take the responsibility," he said. "When you have a body has to step aside."

"There is absolute confidence in all but the most White House staff members, what is going on," said an administration official with close House connections.

Loss in U.S. Tornado

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 18 (AP) — The tornado that killed person and injured dozens Monday afternoon caused damage of \$12 million, officials said today.

In February — in Frozen New Hampshire

First Primary May Put Heat on Carter

By T.R. Reid

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., July 18 (UPI) — It probably would be an exaggeration to say that Henry Powers holds President Carter's political fate in the palm of his left hand. But not much of an exaggeration.

Mr. Powers, proprietor of the Sprague Energy Co.'s tank farm and refinery here, is the state's top wholesaler of middle-distillate fuel oil. New Hampshire's No. 1 home heating fuel. Next winter, when Mr. Carter comes here for the country's first presidential primary, his fate may well rest on how much fuel Henry Powers and the 150 heating-oil retailers who depend on him can distribute to New Hampshire voters in the frosty days leading up to the Feb. 26 vote.

"If Carter can't come through on heating oil," says Norm D'Amours, the local Democratic congressman, in a comment about as subtle as political talk here ever gets, "he shouldn't even come to New Hampshire next February."

Potential for Catastrophe

"If Sprague Energy can't get heating oil, this could be a grim winter in New Hampshire," chimes in John Durkin, the state's Democratic senator, who keeps dropping hints that he will mount a favorite challenge to Mr. Carter in the primary.

The potential for political catastrophe, if there is any, stems largely from a dispute between Mr. Powers and his chief supplier, Shell Oil Co.

Critics Cite Loophole

S. Aides Admit SALT-2
Permits 5 New Missiles

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT) — Aides during the Senate debate on the strategic arms treaty said that the disclosure under the accord that the Soviet Union could deploy up to five new intermediate ballistic missiles in 1985.

The aides said that the disclosure was made during a closed session of the Senate Intelligence Committee last week, when Adm. Turner, the director of intelligence, acknowledged the existence of the Soviet Union's missile modernization program. Moscow still is able to deploy new land-based rockets now.

Fifth Generation

The new Soviet missiles, including the SS-18, are said to form part of the fifth generation of Soviet missiles, Defense Secretary Brown publicly revealed.

Turner's testimony has caused concern among senators. It is those critics of the treaty who say that the treaty would not permit the United States to replace its SS-18 missiles with the SS-19 rockets.

He also noted that any new Soviet missile would not be permitted to carry a larger number of nuclear warheads than the SS-18. As a result, he maintained, the treaty would not permit the United States to replace its SS-18 missiles with the SS-19 rockets.

But this was strongly questioned by aides on the Armed Services Committee, who asserted that the new missiles could be made far more lethal than the weapons they replaced. While the treaty would not allow the new systems to differ in terms of weight and size from existing ones, the aides contended that, Moscow's new generation of missiles could be made more accurate and reliable and would be easier to maintain.

Expert Says U.S. May End
Soviet Submarine Threat

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT) — Experts say that the U.S. on the verge of a breakthrough in submarine warfare could enable it to locate and destroy Soviet submarines, including those armed with nuclear missiles.

A number of officers have said that the key to the detection of Soviet submarines lies in the wider use of computers. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in his annual report to Congress, said: "While Soviet submarines have become quieter and more difficult to detect, our Navy has maintained and in some cases even widened our technological lead."

Antisubmarine warfare is one of the most sensitive and costly Navy programs. Each year, the service spends about \$6.5 billion, or 15 percent of its budget, on antisubmarine warfare, with about \$10 million going to the study of sound and how it travels through water.

Detection of Soviet submarines starts with the use of hydrophones of a sound surveillance system, known as SOSUS, that have been planted by the Navy in the last 25 years.

Once a hostile submarine is located by the hydrophones and the computer, a Navy Orion P-3 antisubmarine plane would be sent to fix its exact location. It would then attack with acoustic torpedoes and depth charges.

S. Missile May Run on 'Race Track'

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP) — Pentagon, still seeking an alternative home for its planned 200 MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, has come up with a new design: race tracks.

This notion itself was a successor to an earlier idea called "the shell game." Named for the old hustler's scam, the shell game called for clandestine shuttling of the MX missile among 20 holes in the ground. It was ruled out by the White House because intelligence officials said that if the Soviet Union adopted the same system, the United States would never know for sure whether the Russians had more than one missile in each field.

Defense Department officials said the latest switch to the roadway concept came about because the governors of Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona objected to the trench system's requirements for space.

Groups of four

As currently envisioned, the missile roadways — probably in groups of four — would be located in valleys, primarily on government-owned land.

The roofs of the shelters could be



Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kopechne at July, 1969, funeral services for their daughter, Mary Jo.

Intrusions on 'Private Tragedy'

(Continued from Page 1)

they have not spoken with the five other Kennedy campaign secretaries who attended the funeral, and would like to do so, particularly to ask the question, "Just how did Mary Jo feel that night?"

They also recalled, quickly exchanging warm smiles and private laughs after 41 years of marriage, how they first met: It was on a Saturday night on a bridge in Wilkes-Barre, the Pennsylvania town where they lived as teenagers.

As for what happened three decades later on another bridge in Massachusetts, Mr. Kopechne said: "There are still some mysteries. But," he added, "I'm not a bitter person. I'm not a revengeful person."

And Mrs. Kopechne interjected, "All we want is to get away from all this pressure, to be able to live out our lives with our memories of Mary Jo in serene happiness and peace."

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Part-Time Atomic Workers
Risk High Exposure in U.S.

By Ben A. Franklin

MIAMI (NYT) — Mike Manto, a 25-year-old sometime musician, wasn't working — "Folk guitar hasn't been a very good way of living lately," he says — when he saw the advertisement in the Miami Herald.

As Mr. Manto remembers, the advertisement said: "Needed: 55 men and women, \$50 to \$75 per day, small in stature, 20 or older. U.S. citizen, read and write English. Atlantic Nuclear Services."

What the company wanted, Mr. Manto found out here, were temporary workers known in the nuclear power industry as sponges, steam generator jumpers or just jumpers. Mr. Manto signed on.

Mr. Manto's part-time vocation — he is also a cab driver and a student at Miami-Dade Community College — puts him and thousands like him in a category almost unknown outside the nuclear power industry, but one that is causing increasing official concern — the industry's hired-for-exposure contract workers.

Jumpers are unskilled, short-term employees who expose themselves to quick doses of relatively high radiation for relatively high pay, often for only minutes of work.

Chosen for their size, which enables them to crawl through the 18-inch-wide passageways of mammoth steel reactor pressure vessels, they may do no more than turn a bolt. But in a workplace giving off as many as 25 rads an hour of radiation, it must be done in seconds.

Exposure Limits

Radiation workers are limited by federal regulations to three rems of exposure per calendar quarter, which members of a plant's permanent staff would absorb quickly in doing a nuclear plant's "dirty work."

Temporary workers take the same kind of measures of cell-damaging radiation absorbed by the body. The measure is most often expressed in thousands, or millirems.

Mr. Manto estimates that altogether he has received about six rems, or 6,000 millirems. By contrast, the background dose that most people receive from natural sources in a year and a half is about 300 millirems. Mr. Manto, of course, received that dose, too.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission says the rising and unexpectedly high radiation doses received by the industry's 50,000 full-time workers has encouraged the use of part-time workers. Such employees received 24 percent of the total dose at all nuclear power plants 10 years ago; they are now taking 50 percent of a higher overall dose.

However, a commission staff report has warned that, because of the inexperience of transient workers, this may be increasing overall health hazards, instead of reducing them.

"Efforts are being made," the report concluded, "to encourage the industry to abandon the practice of using extra workers and to rely instead on design and engineering efforts to reduce occupational doses."

The commission is preparing to publish amendments to its record-

keeping regulations. Among them is a requirement, to take effect this fall, that all nuclear licensees obtain and take account of the cumulative radiation doses of transient workers before exposing them to more radioactivity.

At the damaged Three Mile Island reactor near Harrisburg, Pa., which presents the commercial nuclear power industry with its most severe decontamination problems yet, General Public Utilities, which owns the operating company, began recruiting volunteer jumpers within days of the March 28 accident.

William Meek of Gilbert-Commonwealth, one of several subcontractors at Three Mile Island that were asked to provide volunteers, said that although none from his company had been used yet, the response among normally nonexposed, desk-bound engineers quickly yielded a list of about 100 persons.

Asked if they would receive extra pay, Mr. Meek said, "This will be at business-as-usual rates, which just points up the fact that those of us who understand radiation are not afraid of it."

Still, the hiring of unskilled people for their "legal bank" of radioactive tolerance has been denounced for years by such nuclear experts as Karl Morgan of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Policy Criticized

"The solution is not to hire temporary employees to divide up the dose," he testified before a House health and environment subcommittee last year. "But rather to correct reactor design failures that are the source of this trouble."

And the nuclear commission has pointed out, without acting to bar the practice, that the growing use of jumpers flies in the face of a 19-year-old federal radiation-protection policy known as ALARA, for "as low as reasonably achievable."

The basis of ALARA is not only that exposure of individuals must be kept to a minimum but also that small exposures to larger numbers of people must be avoided because this may merely spread damaging health effects.

It has been argued, however, that, refueling and repairs demand extra, unskilled workers to perform functions that spare the skilled for other work. But skilled craftsmen, such as welders, have also been hired on a temporary basis.

At Consolidated Edison's Indian Point plant in Westchester County, N.Y., so many welders were needed to complete a small number of welds in radioactive spaces in a 1973 repair that the plant work force's overall, year-end exposure soared to 5,260 worker-rems, more than four times the total received by workers at any other plant that year. According to the nuclear commission, short-term contractors' employees took 62 percent of that exposure.

Commission Reports

Although the commission maintains a computerized data bank of radiation workers, based on reports filed when a worker leaves a job, the entries are running way behind.

The commission received termination reports on 10,000 workers in 1973. In 1976, the last year for information, the U.S. public would support stronger measures to put pressure on the South African government to end apartheid.

Rev. Jackson hopes for an increase in both international and U.S. pressure on South Africa to adopt a "just society." This can probably be best achieved by economic, political and cultural boycotts, he said, adding that neither ignoring South Africa nor instigating an uprising which would lead to a bloodbath are viable solutions.

"The apartheid system in South Africa and in the U.S. was devised by the same people and in the same way. It is based on a caste system where decisions are made according to race," said Rev. Jackson, who believes South African blacks can learn much from the experiences of the American civil rights movement.

Rev. Jackson expressed concern about the possibility of U.S. inaction with regard to international rights issues due to a present moral crisis resulting from a "disturbance in government, the military, the media, business."

"It is not only President Carter that Americans distrust, but any established leadership," he said.

"We must use the vibrancy of our political and educational systems, our technology and know-how to become the world's servant instead of the world's policeman," he said. "There is great power in service."

S. Lebanon Shelled

By Israelis, Rightists

BEIRUT, July 18 (UPI) — Israeli planes flew over Beirut today as Israeli ground forces shelled leftist and Palestinian-held sections of the frontier, government and Palestinian sources said.

Several Israeli planes made two passes over Beirut this morning, the state-run Beirut radio said. In south Lebanon, Israeli and Lebanese rightist militia gunners shelled a village occupied by leftist and Palestinian guerrillas and the area around it, Palestinian officials said.

On Way to South Africa

Jesse Jackson Calls Human Rights Critical

By Linda Bernier

PARIS, July 18 (IHT) — The human rights movement is an important element which can help end the present crisis of confidence — a "civilizational crisis" — that now confronts U.S. society, Rev. Jesse Jackson, the U.S. civil rights activist, said here yesterday.

Rev. Jackson is on his way to South Africa at the invitation of the South African Federation of Churches. Last week at Camp David, he met with President Carter to discuss the possible effects of the President's recent energy proposals on the U.S. poor and labor.

He said he made a special plea for those he believes are hit hardest by the energy crisis.

In his first visit to South Africa, Rev. Jackson will spend two weeks meeting with black, white and colored leaders and discussing South African racial policies. He also intends to make contacts in the fields of education and medicine.

Inspiration

"I hope our presence will serve as an inspiration to those who live under apartheid — those in the oven," said the 37-year-old former aide to Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Jackson now heads the civil rights group, People United to Save Humanity (PUSH).

Rev. Jackson also hopes to persuade South African officials to

Melanesia Separatists

Interrupt Giscard

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, July 18 (UPI) — Melanesian separatists tried to prevent President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France from making a speech here yesterday.

Chanting "Giscard, get out" and "Giscard, you're not our president," members of the Melanesian Front, which seeks independence from France, interrupted a speech by the president here and were taken to police headquarters.



The Rev. Jesse Jackson

join the world. A unified South Africa, with its great natural resources and important geopolitical position, could become one of the great world powers," he said. He pointed to the effect of South Africa's increasing isolation in world affairs — banned from international sports and cultural events and often rebuffed politically.

According to Rev. Jackson, both the international climate and the U.S. political situation make this a good time to bring about a change in the Paris M. Jackson spoke with French leaders concerned with France's involvement in South Africa's nuclear program along with French banking and business interests in South Africa.

But, said Rev. Jackson, there are other developments which can influence a change in apartheid policy — the growing strength and influence of other black African nations such as Nigeria, the increasing stability and strength of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the recent human rights struggles which led to the overthrow of the shah, the downfall of Gen. Somoza in Nicaragua and the renegotiation of the Panama Canal treaty, the heightened awareness of black unions and leaders in South Africa.

"The greatest ally American business has for its investments in South Africa is the ignorance of the American public," said Rev. Jackson, who believes that if

The Georgia Wagon Train

President Carter has set in motion a campaign designed to salvage his presidency that seems to be based on experimenting with a technique of stage-setting and follow-through: First announce an energy program meant to save the nation; then spell it out and put a price tag on it. First collect the resignations of Cabinet and senior staff members; then accept some of them. It is the technique of melodrama, of the radio soap opera, and it may be a technique well-suited to the president's immediate needs. It can be expected that the president will keep up a steady drumbeat of dramatic announcements and personal appearances in the weeks to come.

Carter has now obviously recognized the absolute need to convince the people and the Congress that he is the man in charge, that he has no interests other than those of the country and that his programs are the best programs attainable. The most recent polls show that he touched a responsive chord in the U.S. people with his \$142-billion energy program for the next decade, and even more so with his articulation of the "crisis of confidence" he discerns in the country. Much of the energy program is old and much of it is based on questionable premises, but Congress will determine whether it will become law or scrap paper. In the Cabinet move, the president is reaching for maximum impact with a gesture that conceivably will have relatively little significance, either in political or policy terms.

For the moment there is only speculation about who will stay and who will go. Both Attorney General Griffin Bell and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger have said they would leave the administration by the end of Carter's first term, so they are not really involved in the decisions. Those whose jobs are

believed to be threatened include Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams and possibly Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. All have had difficulties with Congress and none has a notable political constituency. Of the four, only Blumenthal has been regularly singled out by Democrats and Republicans for the high quality of his performance. If Carter replaces any or all of them, it will not be enough just to show that he has enough grit to fire Cabinet members deemed disloyal, he must not miss the opportunity to appoint figures who have clearly demonstrated their outstanding ability. If failed loyalty is the test for dismissal, proved loyalty ought not to be the test for appointment.

With the elevation of Hamilton Jordan as White House chief of staff, it is already clear that Carter plans to increase the authority of the young Georgians who helped him become president and are now his most influential advisers and closest confidants. Hamilton Jordan, Jody Powell and Stuart Eizenstat are talented men, but even after 30 months in the White House they are still lacking the sophistication that results from long and wide exposure to national and international affairs. They came to Washington trumpeting the fact that they were outsiders and they continue to be a cliquish and inward-looking group. If their power increases at the expense of the Cabinet members, who operate much more in the light of public scrutiny, it calls into question the whole thrust of Carter's new approach. There is an inherent conflict between reaching out to the people for a new mandate and at the same time drawing the Georgia wagon train in close around him.

A Round for the Whales

Twice in this century, species of whales on the verge of extinction have been saved by war. During World Wars I and II, human beings were so busy slaughtering each other that they had no time to hunt the harmless leviathans who would otherwise have ended up as pet food and cosmetics.

Now the whale is getting a third reprieve, and the thousands of citizens who have campaigned against the killing have reason to celebrate. The International Whaling Commission has called for a worldwide moratorium on whaling by factory ships, which account for most of the slaughter. The ban regrettably exempts the small minke whale, which Japanese fleets hunt in the Antarctic, but this species is said to be still numerous. The best news is that protection will finally be extended to the dwindling sperm whale, 10,000 of which were killed last year alone, mainly by Soviet harpoons. Moreover, the commission has decreed that for 10 years the Indian Ocean is to be a sanctuary for all species of whales. A precedent has thus been set for establishing other sanctuaries elsewhere.

At the commission's London meeting,

both Japan and the Soviet Union furiously protested the moratorium, yet they are expected to honor it. The Japanese have also promised to take steps against the sale of catches from pirate whalers. Two key members of Congress, Rep. Paul (Pete) McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., and Rep. Don L. Bonker, D-Wash., helped win this grudging concession by warning that any violation of international conservation measures could lead the United States to deny foreign nations the right to fish within the U.S. 200-mile limit. Both Japanese and Soviet trawlers operate intensively in North Pacific coastal waters.

The Whaling Commission's moratorium on factory ships is late in coming and may not last very long, since it is subject to review next year. But the conservationists have economics as well as widespread good will on their side. Both the factory-ship and offshore whaling industries are in decline anyway because of reduced catches. The London meeting was therefore a clear round for the whales. The song of their progeny may yet be heard, and even understood, by ours.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Trap for the PLO

Turkey, which talks tough about terrorism, caved in with regrettable ease to the four Palestinians who took over the Egyptian embassy in Ankara. The Turkish government agreed to allow the PLO, which negotiated the surrender of the gunmen, to open a permanent political office—a goal the PLO had sought in vain for years. Whether the government made any other concessions to the terrorists, who after killing three people were described by the premier as "the young people," is unknown. But the PLO came out with substantial advantages in image and in political coin.

This is unfortunate: Those advantages were not fairly earned. The PLO disclaims any connection with the four terrorists, who are said to belong to a small faction manipulated by the Syrians. Yet Syria supports and shares the PLO's rejection of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The PLO no less than Syria cranked up the anti-Egyptian fervor that led the gunmen to regard the Egyptian embassy as fair game. Certainly the PLO was not above drawing political profit from the

episode. By negotiating the release of the surviving hostages in Ankara, moreover, the PLO has not set itself against terror in principle. It opposes terror only on grounds of political inconvenience. It thinks terror against Israel is fine.

The message the PLO ought to be receiving, especially from people and governments sympathetic to Palestinian self-determination, is to call a cease-fire and join the only political game going, the Camp David process. Political concessions made to the PLO outside of that context can only encourage it to stick to its policy of terror and non-negotiation. To be sure, such concessions may serve the particular requirements of one or another nation's own foreign policy. That is the reason the PLO has no fewer than 90 offices in different countries around the world. But those concessions do not serve peace in the Middle East. It is hard to see how they even serve Palestinian nationalism. They are a trap, pointing the Palestinian movement toward a dead end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 19, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented, in an editorial on the objections raised against current immigration policies: "While on many good grounds we cannot argue against the value to any country of a proper infusion of new blood, we cannot be too careful in our inspections to insure such a desirable result. Now more than ever, and for months to come, our sanitary officers of the immigrant service need to be more than alert in weeding out the suspicious cases and more than ever be rigid in interpreting the letter and spirit of the law. We have plenty of room for the workers, but none for the incompetents, paupers, criminals and invalids."

Fifty Years Ago

July 19, 1929

WORCESTER, Mass. — The little town of Auburn, near here, was thrown into panic last night by what some of the residents thought was the arrival of a meteor in their midst, and what others believed to be the crash of a flaming airplane. As the result of their conjectures, two ambulances were sent from the Worcester Hospital seeking patients, and several astronomers were awakened from their bed. But it was just Prof. Robert Goddard, of Worcester Polytechnic, and his latest, harmless, experiment in projecting rockets. They make a deal of noise, Prof. Goddard admitted, but they have never harmed anyone. This one, nine-feet long, didn't project so well.



The Pope and the Dissident

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Moroz Affair is one of mystery and political intrigue that has assembled the most unlikely of protagonists: the pope and the dissident, with many a commissar looming in the background.

On June 28, the official bulletin of the Vatican press room noted, among other items, that the pope would grant an audience to Valentin Moroz. All chancelleries in Rome were immediately alerted to this new turn of events. Moroz, 43 (of which 14 years spent in the Gulag), one of the leaders of Ukrainian nationalist resistance, was one of the five political prisoners recently exchanged for two Soviet spies held in the United States. Moroz is just not any ordinary type of political dissident: The first Soviet opponent to the Kremlin regime to be given an audience by the pope represents a very particular type of dissidence within the Soviet system.

End Is Near

He believes that the end of the Soviet empire is near, that all of Eastern Europe is on the brink of a period of serious political turbulence and that the 50 million Ukrainians — the largest national group of all the Soviet colonized peoples — will have an essential role to play in the near future. "Brezhnev," Moroz says, "is today nothing more than an old, worn out alcoholic."

He also is very critical of the Western democracies' attitude of capitulation toward Moscow. "What you need is a Churchill," he confided recently when talking about the SALT-2 accords, "and not a Chamberlain."

An hour after the name of Moroz appeared on the Vatican bulletin, papal spokesman Don Pierfranco Pastore removed it explaining: "Prof. Valentin Moroz did not come to the Apostolic palace where the pope was waiting for him."

The following day, Moroz held a press conference in Rome and announced that he had spent 35 minutes alone with John Paul II in his private library and that they spoke in Polish, that is, without an interpreter. He said that a Vatican photographer had taken a picture of them together.

'Great Interest'

"The pope," Moroz went on, "showed great interest in the fate of political prisoners in the Soviet Union and in the struggle of the Christians in the Ukraine."

Taken out of context, this series of events is hardly more than a few lines under a headline such as "Moroz Finally Gets to the Vatican." Yet, in its context, in the current political framework, it is indicative of the fine equilibrium observed by the Vatican in its Ostpolitik in general and in its relations with the Soviet Union in particular. The Kremlin has been concerned about the pope's intentions since his election as head of 750 million Catholics. This Polish bishop who, as the Vatican says, "knows the Communist world better than the mayor of Rome, who was elected on the state of the Italian Communist Party." The Kremlin has had 10 months to begin to understand exactly what the pope is trying to get at.

John Paul II is unquestionably prepared to continue the Ostpolitik initiated by his predecessors. He is even ready to go further and to undertake "a dialogue with all states and with all regimes," thereby offering them some form of absolution.

Price

But he has his price: respect of human rights and of national rights, respect of religious liberty and the needs of the local and international churches. In other words, the pope is willing to have diplomatic relations which will take into account the international balance of power as well as political reality, but not at the expense of local church hierarchies nor of the rights of the faithful.

And any dialogue will not be held from a position of weakness, as in the past — as for example, when Pope Paul VI twice was refused the right to visit Poland — but from a position of strength. Since John Paul II's triumphant visit to Poland, no one may enter

tain any doubt about the power of the church and its right to represent the nation.

The nine days during which — in the words of a source in Warsaw — "the pope reigned in Poland and the Communist Party was the only minority which was kept silent" have been under close scrutiny by Moscow.

It is true that Polish Communist chief Edward Giersek, who is a cautious man, did not allow the wives of the Communist leaders to be present at the official reception for the pope. The official reason was that on the other side, there were no wives. But the real reason was that certain of these ladies, who are practicing Catholics, could have tried to kiss the pope's ring. This would have been an intolerable sight for the television audience in the Kremlin.

Yet the pope's many references to his Slavic origin and way of life, to his Czechoslovak and other brethren in the East, his declaration that "If God calls me there, then I must be as they are there," and to his insistence on the secondary role of the state compared to national sovereignty — all of this confirms that the situation has changed and the goals of the Vatican's Ostpolitik have changed.

The Vatican will no longer limit its efforts to discreet, cautious and often ambiguous statements, to the perpetuation of the status quo, but

it will try to improve the situation of the church and its faithful, not only in Poland, but all through Eastern Europe.

In addition to this, the Kremlin now has to consider the letter which the pope sent to Cardinal Joseph Slipyi, archbishop of Lvov (a major Polish city before 1939 and now situated in the Ukraine). In this long, stern letter, the pope demands that the Soviet government recognize the Catholic Church's Oriental Rite in the Ukraine. Stalin abolished the rite and forced it to be absorbed by the Russian Orthodox Church, which is entirely devoted to the Kremlin.

Officially, the letter was meant to inaugurate the celebrations of the first 1,000 years of Christianity in the Ukraine, to be held in 1988, but the personality of the man to whom the letter was sent gives a very clear political meaning. Cardinal Slipyi, who is 87 years old, spent 18 years in the Gulag and was released only in 1967 by Nikita Khrushchev as a gesture toward Pope John XXIII after the pontiff had initiated what is now known as the Vatican's Ostpolitik.

However, and this is where the difference lies, under all of John Paul II's predecessors, Cardinal Slipyi was reduced to silence, so that the very Ostpolitik could continue to function smoothly.

And now, Moroz declares publicly having assured the pope that the

great majority of Ukrainian Catholics (about 5 million, without counting those overseas) who were baptized by force in the Orthodox Church have remained faithful to the Holy See and that all the faithful of all the rites of his nation urge the Vatican to name Cardinal Slipyi the ecumenical patriarch of the Ukraine as proof that they belong to Christian civilization.

That was may have been a drop too much. The Vatican understands the sensitivity of the Kremlin. It knows that Moscow allowed Tass to cover the pope's Polish visit only extremely succinctly — 23 lines for the whole nine-day trip. And it also knows that, just by coincidence, the day after the pope's trip ended in Poland, the Kremlin launched a major and virulent campaign of atheism in the Ukraine.

Avoid Pitfalls

John Paul II assumes fully the mission which he believes providence has given him by putting him where he is so that the voice of Slavic Christianity can be heard. But he is also a sufficiently experienced chief of state to avoid the pitfalls of militant messianism, which Moscow would not tolerate.

The Vatican thus preferred to cancel a posteriori a meeting which did take place and which fulfilled its purpose. But, after all, what is another political miracle for the Vatican?

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A Look at U.K. Foreign Policy

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — A background conversation on southern Africa with a senior Cabinet minister in Britain's new administration is a riveting exercise in watching the political frontiers being pushed into uncharted terrain. Many of the well-worn landmarks of Cyrus Vance and David Owen are ignored. The Conservative government is a radical government which is confidently and expertly, whether wisely is another matter, turning accepted truths on their head.

Unlike President Carter, this administration regards the elections that brought Bishop Abel Muzorewa to power in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as fair and free. Like Henry Kissinger, it does not believe in making any great effort to accommodate the rhetoric of the radical elements in the Third World. Britain should take its stand where its interests lie and explain them honestly and openly. This is the way to earn respect, not by seeking to accommodate what should be accommodated. One step towards the Third World militants means they too often take two steps back.

The fact that even conservative African states like the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Kenya have been so critical of the new Rhodesian government does not bother the Thatcher policy-makers. What these African countries object to, it is argued, is not Muzorewa, but the Constitution with its entrenched clauses giving white control over such important areas of government as the police, the civil service, the judiciary and the army. Exactly how much of this the British will push Muzorewa to change is uncertain and it is suggested that once Muzorewa had made some reason-

able progress towards these goals, weighing at the same time the need to keep the confidence of the whites who are necessary to the functioning of the Rhodesian economy, enough of the Africans will go along.

The UN too is manageable. Rhodesia is Britain's responsibility. Even though Britain in 1966 went to the Security Council and asked for a mandate to impose sanctions under Chapter Seven of the Charter, Britain can return to the Security Council and tell them the Rhodesian issue is settled, the regime is now legal, and the reasons for sanctions no longer exist. The fact that the Russians may veto such a move is not considered an insuperable problem.

If Nigeria decides to use its economic muscle, it will be reminded that two can play at that game. No single country, however powerful, can be allowed to dictate British policy. It would be a mistake to assume that Britain will sit down and let someone kick it in the teeth without Britain doing anything about it.

Neither should one be too concerned over the possibility that the Africans could make life difficult for Western diplomats in the Middle East by joining the Palestinian issue with the Rhodesia issue. It is being too subtle, it is said. People don't work like that. What Africa does vis-a-vis the Middle East is not that important.

British foreign policy these days lives in a quieter world than when it was run under Labor by the ambitiously dynamic David Owen. There are fewer dragons to slay and nowhere is this more apparent than when the conversation moves on to Soviet interests in Africa. Great buckets of doubt are poured on the

notion that the Soviet Union intends to become deeply involved in the future course of events in southern Africa. "The Soviet plot" thesis is turned aside. The Russians have enough on their plate nearer home. Afghanistan for example. So if the Organization of African Unity should split on whether to go on supporting the Patriotic Front, it is by no means certain that the Russians would feel they had a green light to step up their military support.

Split?

This leaves only the Americans to worry about. It is hinted, although not with relish, that Britain and the United States may eventually go their separate ways on the Rhodesia issue. The fact that such a split might further diminish President Carter's authority as the leader of the Western world is not a prime consideration.

Does all this mean that Mrs. Thatcher's government is going to lift sanctions, recognize Muzorewa and let the world be damned? Not in the immediate future — the government is formally committed to talk to all and everyone before it makes up its mind. The Lusaka conference of Commonwealth heads of government beginning on Aug. 1 is meant to be an arena of real consultation, where the British will do their share of listening.

For now, however, Mrs. Thatcher's government is prepared to take a few risks to give Muzorewa his chance. Whether the bishop will have the political wit to take advantage of it, the next three months will tell. And whether British policy will still make sense if he doesn't or can't remain an unanswered question.

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On Carter 'Good Man' Wrong Judgment

By George F. W.

WASHINGTON — speech last Sunday Carter asked each of something good about the States. So I say: The U.S. is not as sick as you might from what the president as it last Sunday.

Taken separately, both his speech would have been interesting, taken together, it's strange.

The first decried the "heart and soul and spirit" "longing for meaning" it Carter) grips the United States "emptiness" of U.S. lives: no "purpose," the definition "human identity" in terms one owns, etc. The president gestured that everyone is thing good about the U.S. came the second half, description of the desolate U.S. life.

Deplores

The second half concerned "human" and related matters first half Carter had said he regarded the "emptiness" "isolated" Washington. But in the second half he another new energy policy, involving vast centralizing power in the "island."

He implied that the energy will somehow help assuage emptiness, purposelessness. The first half of the speech explored U.S. materialism, and half concerned how the energy needed to keep industrial systems running.

For generations, people been worrying about what happen to the U.S. spirit? ran up against limits. Jack Jackson Turner, the thought a turning point reached in the 1890s, with of the frontier. Perhaps right. Certainly a constant, modern U.S. politics is for "new frontiers" to pre outlet for U.S. dynamism.

Carter yearns, as prescient quantity do, not for war but of war's social effects. The sense of the U.S. dynamism "interests" in an enterprise. War is the greatest simplifier, the "sense of purpose." It is enough just to attempt to poverty; there must be a "poverty."

Carter, who longs for unity, is repelled by the Congress "twisted and pulled" "special interests." But when is the essence of politics, the commercial, competition. James Madison e this in the two most in newspaper columns ever Federalists Papers (10 and 51).

The U.S. contribution to cratic theory was the idea democracy does best in a large, small, society. A "multiplicity" factions prevents a single tyrannical majority, the tyranny to which democracy, "Extend the sphere, Madison, and you take in er variety of parties and interests."

Indeed, "the first government" is the "different and unequal" of acquiring property, "which duces "a division of social different interests and parties." Madison's attitude actions was, approximately: the merrier. The politician: to cope with them, to brook not to sermonize against the

Muscular Nation

Carter, in his 55th year seems surprised by the a this nation, and offended by lical task. But U.S. po 1979 is just Madisonian p 1787 writ large.

This is a big, muscular full of muscular "factions," nation cannot be governed than muscular politicians, be governed by someone good at — let us use the phrase — "wheeling and dealing" over the long haul of dency we are engaged in that despises it, who doesn't act joy it, even relish it.

Carter has not been not cessful and has not seem truly at ease since early 19 the intimate politics of the basements of Iowa and t rooms of New Hampshire was the politics of small, t homogeneous groups talk and soft promises, a soft cluster of teacups. But tion is no living room.

Its many "interests" he dealt with, not just deplores they won't stand at after salute just because a pre nounced yet another met war. What House Speaker Rayburn said of Franklin however was wrong about i er but fits Carter: "Or wrong job."

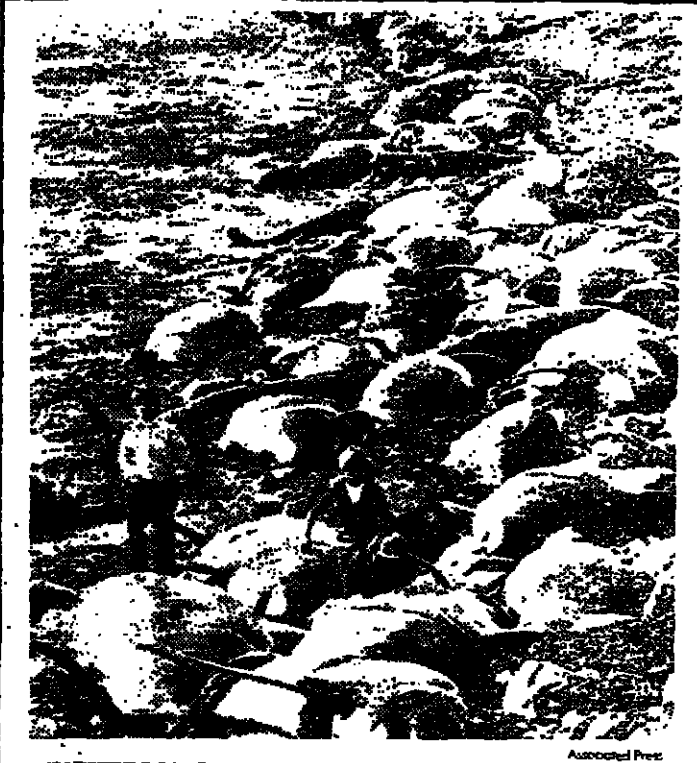
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To Aid Young Job Seekers

ina Offers Incentives for Retirement

By Jay Mathews
PEKING (UPI) — Faced with unemployment and over-education, the Chinese government has begun major changes in its policy toward the retirement of young workers.
The government has announced a sharp increase in the size of pensions for workers and guaranteed jobs for their children. The apparently designed to help people out of the work force as fast as possible, have raised 50,000 retirements in 1978, a record for recent years.
The new rules, once applied, have created tensions in some factories, where workers had Chinese tell me of real problems.
quake Hits Alaska
ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 18 (UPI) — A 6.7 magnitude earthquake measuring 4.7 on the Richter scale hit Alaska yesterday, but no reports of injuries or damage were received.
The Peking authorities, as part of the new retirement policy, have taken the unprecedented step of offering bonuses to retirees who agree to leave the city.
"Those who agree to move out of Peking (apparently to other cities) receive \$99.50 and those who are willing to settle in rural areas \$191," the official Chinese news agency said.
Retirement age for city workers is 60 for men and 50 for women, the agency said. Women office workers and teachers retire at 55. Foreign visitors to urban factories or schools, however, often find many workers and teachers older than this and still on the job.
High-ranking Communist Party officials rarely retire unless forced out, for retirement brings loss of special privileges such as access to an automobile and driver and it forces officials to leave behind a great deal of personal influence and self-satisfaction.
The new retirement benefits, and publicity given to them, seem designed to overcome this resistance to retirement. People who have made outstanding contributions now can claim pensions of 10 to 15 percent above the norm under the new rules.
The increase also appears to aggravate the already serious gap in living standards between the countryside and city and would seem to add to the despair of city youths assigned to country jobs.
An official Chinese report said the pension for retired farm workers in "one of the richest" communes in the Peking area was \$16 a month, about half of what many retired urban workers in Peking say they receive.
The Peking authorities, as part of the new retirement policy, have taken the unprecedented step of offering bonuses to retirees who agree to leave the city.



MYSTERIOUS DEATHS — Children in Point au Gaul, Newfoundland, inspect the bodies of poached whales that beached themselves during the weekend. About 170 whales committed suicide, a phenomenon unexplained by science.

African Students Demonstrate in China

PEKING, July 18 (UPI) — More than 100 African students demonstrated against alleged discrimination in China today, waving signs saying "Down with racism" and "We want to go home."
The African students told journalists they were rallying on behalf of African and Arab students at the Shanghai Textile Institute who fought Chinese students July 5-5 in a battle that left 21 of the foreigners injured.
The students who demonstrated today are studying at Peking University and the Peking Foreign Language Institute.
After 30 minutes, Moroccan Ambassador Abderrahim Harkett, leader of the African diplomatic corps here, received a delegation of the students and promised to send their petition to the embassies of their home countries.
The petition protested living conditions of all African students in China and asked that they be sent home, the students said.
The young Africans, many in jeans, stood under the trees on the wide street fronting the Moroccan Embassy and held up signs in Chinese, English and French.
One Chinese soldier stood on guard duty outside the embassy. Shortly after the demonstration began, 10 policemen appeared on the other side of the street. They made no move to interfere with the gathering.
The fight began when the Chinese complained to students at the African-Arab students that their radios were too loud.

Argentina, in Pursuit of Human Rights, Takes Short Step, Releases 6 Prisoners

By David F. Belnap
BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine government appears to have taken a step forward in the area of human rights, but in its critics' view, it still has a long way to go.
So far this year six political prisoners have been freed and admitted to the United States under a refugee-parole program. Thirteen others are expected to leave soon for the United States, which is said to be prepared to receive many more whenever Argentina sets them free.
First Disclosures
Yet this is scant progress in a country where hundreds of political detainees languish in jail uncharged as the bureaucratic and legal procedure for dealing with them moves at a glacially slow pace. And although the disappearance rate has declined this year, nothing has been done in connection with the thousands of people who have disappeared over the years.
The Interior Ministry recently disclosed, for the first time, statistics on arrests made under the state of siege that was imposed November 4, 1974, to help security forces cope with anti-government terrorism.
The state of siege, which suspends certain constitutional guarantees and permits persons to be arrested without charge and put at the disposition of the "national executive authority," was decreed by former President Isabel Peron and is still in effect. Mrs. Peron was deposed in a coup in 1976 and arrested for economic crimes.
A ministry spokesman said there had been 8,713 state-of-siege arrests between Nov. 4, 1974, and June 28, 1979, and that 1,723 persons are still being held without charge.
Nothing in the Interior Ministry's statistical review referred to the disappearances, which have become the primary object of concern for human-rights campaigners here.
No reckoning of the exact number of those missing is available from any source, but several organizations have published lists that suggest the magnitude of the problem.
Amnesty International recently issued a computer list of 2,665 cases "of people known to have disappeared in Argentina" since the armed forces came to power in 1976.
Amnesty said it has "details of disappearances in hundreds of additional cases" and that "all the missing people are believed to have been abducted for political reasons, in many cases by government agents."

Soviet Drought In Third Month

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI) — The Agriculture Department says rainfall in some drought-stricken areas of the Soviet Union has been the lightest in at least 20 years. In a report yesterday on worldwide weather conditions, the department said that dry conditions that developed in May have continued largely unabated.
The Khar'kov and Rostov areas experienced their driest Junes in 1957 and 1959, respectively. Rainfall has been lighter than usual over the Eastern Ukraine, lower Volga region and the northern Caucasus Mountains, although substantial rain has fallen in the Ukraine in the last 10 days.
Weather has been one of the factors behind the Soviet Union's recent increase in purchases of U.S. grain. Officials here estimate that the Soviet crop will be 22 percent smaller than last year.

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Pop Music

Sex and the Singles Girls: Red-Light Rock on Rise

By Eve Zibart
WASHINGTON (WP) — Back in the early '60s, music was a man's world even for women singers. It was all "One Boy" and "Johnny Angel" and "I Will Follow Him" and "I Only Want to Be With You."

The hits in addition to Anita Ward's "Ring My Bell" are Donna Summer's "Hot Stuff" and "Bad Girls" at No. 2 and No. 3 respectively. Sister Sledge's "We Are Family," and Rickie Lee Jones' "Chuck E.'s in Love."

It seems a long way, baby, from the way we were. In 1972, as radios were proclaiming "I Am Woman" and scolding "You're So Vain," it seemed rock 'n' roll was going to liberate Peggy Sue and Mary Lou from the back seat and the beach blanket. Men were supposed to love women for their Ph.D.s as much as their physiques. So how come Summer is groaning for "Hot Stuff"?

It's because in 1979 — Woodstock plus 10 — music is cycling back to sexist rock in an age of the New Immorality: post-liberation role play, le lust de Carier in gold and platinum sales. Women are singing about sex in the night and sex on the dance floor and sex on the street corner.

"Meet me at midnight," says Anne Murray. "Light my fire," sighs Amii Stewart. "Hey mister, have you got a dime? If you have, I've got the time," suggests Summer. "The night is young and full of possibilities," insinuates Ward.

It's red-light rock, and it's so commercially successful that Helen Reddy has abandoned her "I Am Woman" invincibility to entreat "Make Love to Me" to a disco beat. Even Cher, once a master of the male put-down, is moaning "Take Me Home" and "Wasn't It Good?"

And if the omens are to be believed, we're in for a lot more of the same.

"The music industry happens to



Donna Summer, "Hot Stuff."

be in a strange sort of slump," says pop super-producer Phil Ramone, "and nobody's sure why. Records that were supposed to be big sellers aren't, and the only thing that has been consistent is the disco thing. So what's emerging is this disco crossover into pop."

"Men like to hear a woman's voice saying what men want the woman to be saying," according to Gay Talese, who has been working since 1971 on a comprehensive study of sex in America.

It's exactly like the X-rated, hardcore porno movies that are written by men, directed by men and attended by men. The women in porno films are aggressive. It's a male fantasy. You'll hear Linda Lovelace or Marilyn Chambers or An-

drea True talk in ways you will not hear in the raunchiest boudoir on the West Side of Manhattan.

Disco music, says Talese, is an aural kind of porno. "Of course the lead is sexual, and the rhythm is sexual. The whole fantasy is that sex is easy. In real life, it's not easy. If it were, there wouldn't be a multimillion-dollar industry in sexual services."

Listening to such aggressive songs, Talese comments, "is just one more way men pretend."

He also points out that only recently have women writers been able to be "sexually explicit — erotic, graphic, in ways that 10 years ago would have been considered pornographic legally and otherwise." As examples, he mentions Erica Jong's "Fear of Flying" and Judith Rossner's "Looking for Mr. Goodbar."

Giorgio Moroder, Oscar-winning composer of the score to "Midnight Express" and Summer's producer, says that the music industry, "as it is now," calls for female superstars: "The whole disco scene is related to girls as singles."

Robert Spitz, an industry executive-turned-critic who has just finished a book on the Woodstock festival, compares the new sexuality in music to "jiggle television," suggesting that Donna Summer is the vinyl version of a Charlie's Angel.

Hardening Images

Meanwhile, the sex wave in music is swelling around some of the "clean" singers who were beached a few years ago by the advance of feminism. Olivia Newton-John has been trying to harden her image, a



Jones: "Chuck E.'s in Love."

turnaround-symbolized by her bobby-sox-to-black-leather switch in the movie version of "Grease."

Ramone is doing some preliminary studio recording with Karen Carpenter, whose old image Ramone variously describes as "Miss Virginia America" and "Miss Clean Goody Shoes."

"I'm trying to take the syrup out," says Ramone, who also produces the individualistic Phoebe Snow.

"I tell her, 'Look, you're 28 years old. One of these days your brother's going to retire and your mother won't be standing right behind you. You don't necessarily have to make a sexual statement, but you do have to make some statement of reality.'"

In India

4 Deaths Fail to Disturb 'Stone-Age' Experiment

By Barry Shlachter

MANALI, India (AP) — Gridley Lorimer Wright IV, a former American stockbroker seeking to recreate a Stone-Age society in the cedar and pine forests of north India, led 20 members of the Children's Liberation Front to this village in March, searching for a live-and-let-live attitude he had not found in California nor the Philippines.

Within three weeks of their arrival, four of the children died. Medical authorities said they died of diphtheria or measles.

"I don't label it a tragedy," said Wright, puffing on a pipe charged with hashish. "The children have recycled."

His five-year-old daughter Surya was the oldest of the children to

die. He let her decide whether to see a doctor or take medicine.

"She was such an extraordinary being that I had no choice but to respect her," Wright said in an interview. "It just seemed as if she knew exactly what she was doing."

"I would rather have them die," he said, "than have them adapt to what they would have to in America."

Another baby died an hour after some members of the group finally took him to a hospital. Doctors said the cause of death was diphtheria, but Wright says it was an overdose of penicillin.

The deaths caused a stir in Manali's small foreign community, and the U.S. Embassy made an inquiry, but village officials were unconcerned.

"We only investigate when there's a complaint," said sub-inspector B.L. Sharma, the top police officer. So far, no one has complained.

The embassy refused to discuss its findings.

The surviving four children run half-clad about the apple orchard surrounding the rustic, two-story house Wright shares with seven women. Another man and three of the women were away on a recruiting trip.

The Children's Liberation Front is dedicated to raising its offspring to be the sort of resourceful humans it claims were found in the Stone Age. Their models, Wright says, are Zaire's Luri Pygmies and the Tasaday tribesmen of the Philippines.

Unlike its primitive heroes, the group has a trust fund that provides a monthly income ranging between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

"We do want to live like Stone Age people," says Wright, 45, "but we know that we cannot in this body given our conditions and given the present geopolitical situation."

"It is our karma [fate], our justice, that we get this material support," he said of the trust fund. "We have been as poor as anyone in Asia, but nobody has ever been hungry, and nobody has ever been cold."

The women, all with close-cropped hair and wearing shapeless trousers and blouses, listened quietly as Wright spoke and periodically refilled his hashish pipe as it was passed around.

Wright, a wiry, bearded man whose long hair is held in place with a cloth headband, laid out his philosophy in a book, "The Transmutation of the Shivalla Society."

Hashish is an important part of

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 18 (IHT) — Tom Stoppard again takes the London spotlight, this week with a brace of plays — "Dog's Hamlet" and "Cahoot's Macbeth" — having their premieres at the Collegiate theater.

Stoppard has received wide recognition as a dramatist and with this he scores a record feat, being represented in four theaters at the same time. Both Somerset Maugham and Noel Coward had three of their plays running simultaneously, and some years ago the Hungarian author, Ernst Toller, had five plays on during a single Broadway season, though he then deserted the living stage for Hollywood. Today Stoppard is not only the most prolific British playwright but the most popular as well.

His new double-bill is being performed by the British-American Repertory Company, which after the London engagement will be touring the United States. In these latest pieces, Stoppard resorts to the device of his earlier, admired "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern," borrowing scenes and lines from the Bard for a form of surrealistic satire. The duo fresh from his pen are appropriately housed: at the Collegiate for there is a general sophomoric tone to the evening.

In the first, university students are apparently gathering for commencement exercises. They speak English, but it makes no sense as the words they mouth have no relation to what they are obviously trying to express. A lady of grand manner is ushered to the platform

The London Stage

Stoppard Double-Bill Is Diverting, Fall-



Stoppard: Two on the Bard.

by the capped-and-gowned dean and she lunges into an incomprehensible address after which the scholars enact a cannibalistic, quick-lunch version of "Hamlet," repeating the key scenes at mounting speed — but in pure Shakespeare. By inference the point may be that common speech is grotesquely ugly, stupid and meaningless beside Shakespeare's majestic mastery of language.

The origin of the second play is explained in the program: In 1977 Stoppard visited Prague and met the Czech playwright, Pavel Kohout. Some time later Kohout wrote him:

"As you know, many Czech theater people have not been allowed to work in the theater during the last years. As one of them who cannot live without theater, I was searching for a possibility to do theater in spite of circumstances. Now I am glad to tell you that in a few days, after eight weeks rehearsal, a 'Living Room' theater is opening, with nothing but Macbeth."

There was a postscript, for the sending of the letter was delayed: "Macbeth is now performed in Prague flats." Stoppard adds that the truncated, parlor Macbeth that he is presenting is not supposed to be a fair copy of Kohout's 75-minute production and that Cahoot is not Kohout, but that the news from Prague did inspire his broad burlesque edition.

"A Day in Hollywood, a Night in the Ukraine" (at the Mayfair) is an intimate revue by Dick Vosburgh (music by Frank Lazarus), at once Hollywood spoof and Marx Brothers' buffoonery, in all a diverting lark with John Bay as the leering Groucho. A show of tonalistic zest, it is an emphatic reminder that — with the exception of O'Neill — the American theater's greatest contribution to the world stage has been the musical; be it comic or dramatic. Bay has obtained the rights to revive "Animal Crackers," a 1928 Broadway hit that George S. Kaufman composed for the Marx tribe. Portions of it will certainly have to be revised as it traded in jokes about

Prohibition, speakeasies, thebert Hoover-Al Smith race for the presidency and containing various skits in which "Strange Intimacy," the first of the year, was ridiculous humor is now passe, but of Marxism would find actors for jostling in the today.

One hears much of the style of an actor, but it is a bad actor who is confined to a single role. It often leads him moving as he last. The film can roam far and wide: one night, Ivan the Terrible next.

moment one may witness in of an exceptionally gifted actor in the work of Ralph Riee. At the National Theater he seen as the flustered Moscovian of Tolstoy's "Fruits of Fear," pondering on the of spiritualism and betrayed boredom at attempted plain them. The same was Lord Touchwood of Real London in Congreve's "Deer," a gentleman of a different epoch and society, other side of the world: in both roles he is incongruously illustrating the variety of his

"Bent" by Martin Sherman transferred this week from at Court in Piccadilly Square Criterion in Picaresque a grim melodrama about ordeals of three men confined in a Nazi concentration camp, charges of homosexuality Hitler's assassination of his sexual aide, Roehm, in 1934 two prisoners who survive en route are acted with clarity by Ian McKellen and John Gielgud. The play has impact in several of its scenes coming the oppressive and that troubles it. There is its harrowing climactic and uncompromising honest presentation. What is last more seasoned touch of a theatricalization.

The new "in" after-theatre is Pacific Plaza in Dover which serves supper until 11.00. There is a bright light and its drinks include a cocktail of champagne and pineapple juice. Chicken Kiev, baps in garlic butter and hach quiche are among its specialties, and for light appetizers a salad bar.

Bouffon's in South Street, the regal after-the-opera-dinner, of between-the-enjoying a renaissance a opened a terrace cafe fac quodam Covent Garden above its subterranean restau

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — The Music Band is slated for the Riverside Studio 2 July 20 and 27, with the Royal HM Band playing there July 21 and 28 and the Michael Nyman Band July 29. Woody Herman and his band top the bill at Fairfield Halls July 20. Richard Dignam of the Half Moon July 22 and Staff of the Queen's Music July 24. Count Basie and Lennie Hayton are at Grosvenor House Theatre July 21. The last festival of Alexander and Pauline (July 20) runs through the 22nd and 24th (Friday) when opens a two-week visit of Emma Scott's on July 23, replacing Yoko Matsuda.

Wendy Hillman — Dexter Gordon will be at the Shepherd Gardens of the National Gallery July 20 at 6 p.m.

FRANKFURT — The John Alkenbach opera will be at the Hoftheater Museum through July 28, except the 20th when his company has a one-night at ALTE KUNSTHAUSEN.

ALBANY — Vera Love is singing every the Hotel Wales House through July 2.

STOCKHOLM — Poulsten-stage: Blom is appearing nightly at 8 p.m.

The week's top single record in Britain is "Are Friends Electric" by 10

Army and in the United States it's "Self" by Anita Ward.

— FRANK VANE

Bergeron July 23 and Royan on the Golden Gate Quartet, on a side from, will be in Saint-Marie-de-la-Vierge, to meet the next day's

John de Bock on the 21st. The Sunday

the, during the festival, is at Le

Moite July 20, also on-Provence fin

St. Remy-on-Provence the 22d.

PARIS — The Palais des Glaces is

open starting up with Daniel G

Cher on the 21st. Edith (Lodov

and Henry (Grosset) Edman on 19

nightly at the Hotel Marthe.

MONTRE CARLO — Vivier Band's

Las Vegas show are at the Sport

through July 28, except the 20th

when his company has a one-night

at ALTE KUNSTHAUSEN.

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— FRANK VANE

Correction

An article published in the national Herald Tribune on 18 raised the possibility of sulfur dioxide used in making was a danger to health. The incorrectly stated that the Health Organization had set limits on the maximum of sulfur dioxide per day (it could safely absorb).

WHO has issued no stands sulfur dioxide, but did do that places the "total" amount for daily sulfur dioxide at 0.7 milligrams per body weight, or about 56 grams for a person weighing pounds. The WHO evaluated, piled to all food substance wine alone.

In addition, the U.S. Food Drug Administration said sulfur dioxide has no known adverse effects on the human. Sulfur dioxide is on the "GRAS" list — generally recognized as safe. The only U.S. limit set by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which is a maximum of 350 parts per million in finished wine.

Principal of Monaco Prince's Palace (Tribune) August 11, 1979. The Prince of Monaco is Prince Rainier III. He is married to Princess Grace. They have four children: Prince Albert, Prince Louis, Prince Charles, and Princess Caroline. The Prince of Monaco is a member of the House of Grimaldi. He is the head of state of Monaco. He is also a member of the Council of Europe. He is also a member of the European Commission. He is also a member of the European Parliament. He is also a member of the European Court of Justice. He is also a member of the European Court of Auditors. He is also a member of the European Court of Human Rights. He is also a member of the European Court of Justice. He is also a member of the European Court of Auditors. He is also a member of the European Court of Human Rights.

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(Continued on Page 9)

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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24	23-4	20-10%	23
24	25-4	15-10%	25

[illegible]

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(Continued on Page 11)

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	P		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy	MADRID	25	79	Fair
ANTWERP	18	44	Rain	MIAMI	21	78	Fair
ANKARA	18	45	Cloudy	MANAGUA	28	82	Misty
ATHENS	22	90	Fair	MONTREAL	22	72	Fair
BIRBIT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	18	44	Rain	NEW YORK	24	75	Fair
BRUSSELS	19	46	Overcast	NICE	25	77	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	72	Misty	OSLO	19	79	Rain
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	23	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	29	48	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	29	Rain	ROME	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	41	Showers	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	42	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	74	Misty
FLORANCE	21	88	Misty	TULSA	31	86	Misty
FRANKFURT	25	77	Overcast	YOKYAO	21	86	Rain
GENOVA	25	77	Fair	ZAGREB	29	84	Fair
HELSINKI	22	72	Fair	VIENNA	22	72	Overcast
HONG KONG	28	82	Cloudy	WARSAW	28	68	Overcast
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	88	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	25	77	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	21	88	Fair				

(C)weather's readings U.S. and Canada of 1976
 (F)Gart, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT
 (P)before 1200 GMT

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHRAC

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

MOACE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

HESKAN

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

TAMENG

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form an surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN THE LONG RUN
WE MIGHT
REMEMBER A
FAMOUS BATTLE.

Yesterday's | **Jumble: SURLY GUESS PAROLE REALTY**
Answer: They're criminals—eating candy during a Wild West movie!!—"RUSTLERS"

A black and white cartoon illustration. On the left, a boy with a large head and a striped shirt is talking to a girl on the right. The girl is wearing a sailor-style outfit and holding a large, round object, possibly a hat or a piece of fruit. A small duck is on the ground near the boy. In the foreground, a baseball bat and a ball are lying on the ground. The background shows a building with a window. The artist's signature 'K. Thompson' and the date '7-13' are in the bottom left corner.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I wanted to observe for Kunitz that, for all their ingenuity, his po-

Yet, one ends by wanting to thank him. Fifty years of peace is an awesome thought. To spend half a century peeling your skin, tormenting your wit, spiraling your enthusiasms.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

A novel

By Lucianne Goldberg and Sondra Till Robinson. Marek. 41
\$11.95.

Reviewed by Robert Sherrill

"Friends in High Places" is a nice variant. Admittedly it is the repository of many shameless clichés and much computer prose, but it

through the lives of half a memorable women, all in one way or another with the and with each other. Their lives include not only some sharp glamor but also dirty wash b. unpaid bills, some real lone and cockeyed happenings.

"Friends" would have believe, properly I think, that woman to conquer Washington must have the durability and s

These women of "Friends conquer — a Pulitzer for one, a prestigious column for another, and so on — but always their story requires more than talent. It requires guts, guts and guts."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

[illegible]

quites, outwitting and out-
perverse, irresponsible, bull-
and pretentious men, and put
up with such burdens as a re-
kid, an alcoholic husband or
horny boss. That may add a
soap opera of a sort, but it's a
of a lot more entertaining
your typical crisis in the Oval
ice.

Robert Sherrill is the White House correspondent for The Nation. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

By Alan True

This was a match-point game, and South was looking for over-tricks. He thought he was well on the road when the nine won the trick. East had ducked nonchalantly, sensing that the trick he was refusing would come back in the long run.

South continued with the ace, dropping the queen from West. He now "knew" the whole situation. West obviously had the long clubs headed by the ace and the K-Q of hearts. Therefore, it was highly likely that East held the spade king, since West had the ace.

Full of confidence, South led spade ten from dummy for a finesse. He could see a good possibility of making all 13 tricks in a superb match-point score. He was not pleased when the finesse lost to West, and the subsequent pro-

West returned a club for his ruff. South played a heart, allowing him to score the spade five, and another club ruff completed the deal: one down.

NORTH
 ♠ K32
 ♥ A9
 ♦ AK653
 ♣ A107

WEST (D)
 ♠ K5
 ♥ Q3
 ♦ Q84

EAST
 ♠ 764
 ♥ K8642
 ♦ J1092

4QJ9452 44
 SOUTH
 4AQJ98
 4JM75
 47
 4K83

West	North	East	3
Pass	INT	Pass	2
Dbl	20	Pass	3
Pass	14	Pass	F

West led the club again.

Sebastian Coe Breaks Record for the Mile Run With a 3:48.95 Clocking

Briton an Easy Winner Despite All-Star Field

From Agency Dispatches

OSLO, July 18 — Sebastian Coe lowered by almost half a second the record for the mile run here last night, beating an all-star field in 3:48.95.

In winning the Golden Mile, Coe surpassed the four-year-old mark of 3:49.4 that John Walker set in Goteborg, Sweden, on Aug. 12, 1975.

It was the second world record in two weeks set by Coe at Bislett Stadium here. Nearly two weeks ago, the 22-year-old Briton set a world record for 800 meters in 1:43.4, breaking Alberto Juantorena's mark of 1:43.5.

Victory First

"I didn't feel any strain or pain anywhere in the race and I am surprised that it went with such ease," Coe said last night. He added that he did not plan to race again until the European Cup final in Turin, Italy, next month.

"I didn't really come to break the record. I came to win and this afternoon the runners were talking as

though it was going to be a sitters' race. That I knew suited me with my finishing speed."

Coe won by 15 yards from Steve Scott after taking the lead about 700 yards out with the rest of the field far adrift. Scott, an American, clocked 3:51.11 to finish second. Third was Craig Masback of the United States in 3:52.02 and fourth Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland in 3:52.45. Walker finished sixth in 3:52.85.

Steve Lacy of the United States led the pack through a first lap in 58.3 seconds before Scott took up the running, reaching 880 yards in 1:55.7 with Coe and Graham Williamson of Scotland in third position.

Into the back straight a third time Scott moved further away and Coe tucked in behind him while the others dithered, wondering whether this was the moment to make their effort also.

It was a crucial mistake. While Scott weakened as they turned into the home straight, Coe eased out and took the lead with 750 yards to go. He reached the bell at 2:53.4 and opened up a huge gap into the back straight.

Record Times for Mile

1945 — Gunder Haegg, Sweden, 4:01.4
1954 — Roger Bannister, Britain, 3:59.4
1958 — Jack Landy, Australia, 3:58



Coe's father, Peter, who is also his trainer, embraces him.

1957 — Derek Ibbotson, Britain, 3:57.2
1958 — Herb Elliot, Australia, 3:54.5
1962 — Peter Snell, New Zealand, 3:54.4
1964 — Peter Snell, New Zealand, 3:54.1
1965 — Michel Jazy, France, 3:53.6

1966 — Jim Ryun, United States, 3:51.3
1967 — Jim Ryun, United States, 3:51.1
1975 — Filbert Bayi, Tanzania, 3:51
1975 — John Walker, New Zealand, 3:49.4
1979 — Sebastian Coe, Britain, 3:48.95

National League Wins, 7-6, With 4 Walks in the 9th

Thomas Boswell

E. July 18 (WP) — In coming almost a macabre spectacle, the American League found yet another way to lose the All-Star game last night, 7-6, when it walked Lee Mazzilli into the ninth inning, loaded and the score 6-6.

The National League, winning its successive time and the last 17 games, broke the final inning of an sloppy game on four not a solitary hit.

In the ninth, the New York Yankees, who had been in the eighth that game, 6-6, walked three ninth (one intentionally) to go to Guidry with a lead of two outs.

Guidry, who had been in the eighth that game, 6-6, walked three ninth (one intentionally) to go to Guidry with a lead of two outs.

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Guidry, who had been in the eighth that game, 6-6, walked three ninth (one intentionally) to go to Guidry with a lead of two outs.

burdened by its memory of failure, stand up to the constant National League pressure?

"Mazzilli's pinch-hit homer — a 320-foot thing that only the Kingdome could embrace — took most of the starch out of the Chicago Cubs, the fellow with the almost unbreakable split-finger drop got the victory, this time with two final shutout innings of relief. In the

Kingdome, like his league, already knew the last act. They saw it last year. For the second season in a row, Bruce Sutter of the Chicago Cubs, the fellow with the almost unbreakable split-finger drop got the victory, this time with two final shutout innings of relief. In the

The Box Score

National	Americans
Porter 2b	Smalley ss 3-0-0
Alcorn 1b	Ortiz 2b 2-0-0
Lugo 2b	Griffith 2b 3-0-0
Garvey 1b	Mattias 2b 1-0-0
Perry 1b	Ward 1b 2-0-0
Schmitt 2b	Karn p 2-0-0
Schmidt 3b	Gutierrez p 0-0-0
Cy 2b	Smith ph 1-0-0
Porcino 2b	Rice r 5-0-0
Lugo 2b	Lynn of 1-0-1
Parker 3b	Lemon of 1-0-2
Alcorn 1b	Ward 1b 2-0-0
Ward 1b	Burton as 3-0-0
Whitfield of	Porter as 2-0-0
Cy 2b	Ward 1b 2-0-0
Cy 2b	FWHite 2b 2-0-0
Brown as	Bockie 1b 1-0-1
Alcorn 1b	Ward 1b 2-0-0
Kirby ss	Gibson ph 0-0-0
Porter 2b	Smalley p 0-0-0
Alcorn 1b	Ward 1b 2-0-0
Brink ph	Campe ph 1-0-0
Alcorn 1b	Clare p 0-0-0
Clark ph	
Brink ph	
Rice 1b	

